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each and  
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**The Sydney Morning Herald.**

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.**

It is officially announced that Lord Roberts will sail from South Africa on November 15, and will assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief in the following manner:

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned his seat in the Assembly on account of his attitude with regard to the Treason Bill not meeting with the approval of his constituents in Malmesbury. His resignation from Parliament is regarded with indifference both by the Progressives and the members of the Afrikaner Bond.

Commandant de Villiers has died from the effect of his wounds.

Four companies are raising in the northern districts of Cape Colony.

General French is having constant skirmishes with the enemy between Bethel and Heidelberg, and Major Hunt and General Paget are capturing numbers of the Boers.

Lieutenant Aldridge, commanding two police writing on the Beaufort frontier, galloped into Zastero, capturing the landrover and nine other Boers, and releasing two British prisoners.

According to secret and confidential dispatches just published by the Netherlands Government, the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs stated Mr. Kruger had been driven over the border by the prospect of attempting a violent solution of the Boer-British troubles. As a faithful friend and counsellor he urged calm consideration and moderation, and advised that the Government should be guided in his views. Mr. Kruger replied that he had always been conciliatory, and that he was not determined war; that he would not be driven to it.

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service the independence of the South African Republic, but that favoured the breaking of the League of Nations, and the League of Nations was to be a refuge to Ultramarine, but that he would not tolerate any voters Englishmen who renounced British nationality.

On August 4 the Dutch Foreign Minister urged Kruger not to prematurely resume the opportunities of an international conference, to which Mr. Kruger had been invited, but which would not be international, but merely Anglo-Transvaal.

On August 10 the Dutch Minister called on Kruger to the effect that Germany entirely concurred in regarding the attitude of the proposed conference as a mistake. He added that Germany was not that any appeal for help to any great Power at so critical a moment would be harmful of result as it would be to the Transvaal. He added that the Transvaal Government would lead to very direct interference with the internal affairs of the Republic, and that he did not intend to appeal for help any more.

A Vill-Boer proclamation has been placed at Lilien-Bos in the Kwang-Tung province in the north of China. The proclamation blames the Chinese Government for the recent massacre of Chinese troops. The Chinese Government of Yunnan are charged with the commission of the crime against the Boers.

Prince Tuan's appointment of Yu-chang Governor of Hopei is reported to be without alarm, but it is stated to be a signal for a serious attack on the Government of Peking. The Boers are friendly to the Powers far that it is intended to undermine them.

The Shanghai Customs authorities propose to value the goods of the duties of 10 per cent on such other port, instead of the imposition of fines (on a land tax imposed on foreign goods) to which this means an amount is expected sufficient to pay the duties.

A party of German marines landed a few Boers at Kaoud, killing 300 of them.

It is reported that Barvo van Heesthoven, Trade Commissioner for the Netherlands in the German Administration, who succeeds Count van der Stolpe Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is finally German Britain.

Several large deputations from the London Chamber of Mines has handed to Sir H. E. Williamson, Agent-General for Western Australia, a petition against the Convention and Arbitration Bill now before the House of Commons.

The petition asserts that the Bill should not be adopted until it is revised by a special commission which shall include miners.

The London Chamber of Mines and the South African Mining Company has delivered a declaration of 3 per cent, and has carried forward £2409.

The annual report of Dalgety and Co., Limited, shows a profit of £110,000. A dividend of 5 per cent is declared, and the sum of £26,000 is carried forward.

The annual meetings of the Congregation

Un- of New South Wales were constant users of the Sydney Harbour, and the clearance of the water, speeded. The Rev. T. Howard Smith, at recently returned from Peking, gave an address at the mission of China.

A meeting of the *Latent Auxiliary* to the House of Representatives, was held at the residence of Mr. Palmer (the president) occupied the chair. The Rev. A. E. Hunt spoke on the 'subject of foreign missions, making special reference to the New Group of Islands. A paper was read by Mr. J. C. Coleman, the Sunday School Union was taken in the evening.

A conference of representatives of saw-mill owners, timber-cutters, timber-squarers, log-haulers, timber merchants, and persons interested in the timber trade, was held at the residence of Mr. J. C. Coleman, the Sunday School Union, yesterday. About fifty gentlemen were present. A report of the proceedings was published elsewhere.

The *Grange* Land Board met yesterday and gave evidence regarding a proposal to resume the timber lands of the State. The Board stated that the present use of the park is altogether in excess of the present and prospective requirements; and if an area of timber land were resumed for a park that will, in our opinion, be a great benefit to the State.

The annual prize given in connection with the Sydney Ragged Schools were distributed yesterday afternoon at the Bisham-Newton School by Mr. J. C. Coleman, the Sunday School Union. Mr. T. Howard Smith stated that the five schools of the society had had attendance of 500 children, with 11 teachers.

A new loan bill has been read the first time at the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. The bill is for the purpose of raising £1,000,000 for the improvement of the harbour, the improvement of the river, and the improvement of the harbour and river improvements £100,000, the harbour and river improvements £100,000, the harbour and river improvements £100,000.

£135,000.

Gold returned for exportation from New Zealand for the month of December 30 amounted to £9,325. The value of gold mined in the Auckland province for the month was £49,992.

The fifth annual picnic of the newspaper book-club yesterday at Glenora. About 600 members of the club were present. A luncheon was given at the pavilion, and a programme of sports was carried out. A race weighing about 700 lb., and containing about 25 worth of three-penny pieces, the gift of Mr. J. C. Coleman, the Sunday School Union, was run.

The Minister for Works (Mr. O'Halloran) performed the ceremony of turning on the water from the recently completed water-supply works at the Kilmacshane yesterday. The day was observed as a holiday in the district. A large number of people were present on the ground. A banquet was held in the evening.

A single man named Thomas May was killed near Wyalong yesterday evening as he fell from the top of a wagon on the Temora-Wyalong road.

The annual meeting of the Wyalong Musical Society took place at the Town Hall last night. The programme at the Theatre Royal last night. Miss Anne Perry, at the close of the evening, sang "Auld Lang Syne," and Mr. and Mrs. David Ross sang "The Rose Tree." The audience was very large and before the curtain and enthusiastically cheered.

The annual shooting matches of the National Rifle Association were continued at Randwick yesterday afternoon. The gold medal for the Championship Acquet was won by Mr. J. G. Smith, who shot 100 points. Mr. B. Byrnes had tied on the previous day, so was by honou.

A bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly last night by the Minister for Mines (Mr. C. E. Hughes) to amend the Mining Act (No. 69) of 1897.

To consolidate the mining law of New South Wales. There are at present 10 Acts of Parliament dealing with mining laws, and the measure introduced yesterday will repeal them, embodying their substance in one Bill.

The billed match between Roberts, the English champion, and White, the Australian, which was scheduled in Melbourne last night, and resulted in a draw, has been postponed until next week.

Captain Wallerston, private secretary to Lord Hopetoun, Governor-General of Australia, arrived at Perth yesterday by the steamer Britannia.

Two members of the Chinese Reform Association—Wong Kuan-shu and Loong Yee-choo—were arrested at Warracknabeal yesterday. They purport to represent the Chinese community in Western Australia as a footing, afterwards

But even some of the other colonies.

Budapest is the latest market yesterday was quiet, as it was on the previous days.

Coal shares continued firm, silver stocks were with quiet animation, and gold companies were generally quiet.

On the Stock and Shares market yesterday business in investment stocks was quiet, with very few changes in quotations.

**POTENTIAL LINKS OF THE EMPIRE**

Amongst the subjects discussed by the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting at Bradford, England, were some of more general interest than those which have to do with the internal affairs of the Empire by means of the annihilation of distances. The vulnerable point in the British Empire has been its scattered nature, and the history of our wars has mainly been the record of the more or less successful attempts of the powers to adopt policies of settling dependencies on their borders. It was not enough for the United Kingdom to remain immune from attack. That, of course, was necessary; but equally necessary to the existence of the Empire as a world power was the maintenance of British control over the colonies and India. A hundred years ago, as we are reminded by the recent celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Salamis, the fortunes of Great Britain depended on the invincibility of her navy, without which she could not hope to protect her colonies from the enemy. To-day the conditions essential are practically the same, but they are eased by the discoveries of submarine warfare, too, the master can now attack the enemy's fleet, or to military or naval movements directed against the supremacy of the British Empire, for the advancement of the world power.

in scientific methods of capturing a giraffe round the earth is of advantage also when all the shipping is purely commercial. The purely commercial standpoint, apart from the purely scientific one, is of course the one of primary importance, and the one which is now approaching its end, has fostered the Empire and has raised distance out of court. The merchant in Sydney can communicate with his agent in London almost as easily as he can with his agent in Melbourne, and the same may be said of the other additional facilities will before long be placed chiefly within his grasp.

Compare for a moment the British Empire of to-day with the British Empire in the early years of the Queen's reign. Sixty years ago sailing ships laboriously traversed the ocean. Commerce to-day is almost entirely land-based. The British Isles might have been swallowed up by the ocean for weeks before we in Australia heard of it. The nice gradations of the commercial barometer in London were of course unknown to us in Sydney when we could have made our own amount of the change. To-day the beating of the pulse of the commercial world are felt all through the Empire. Our scientists have abolished distance. In the paper read by Sir George Scott Robertson before the Geographical Section of the British Association, and the paper read by Mr. J. A. H. Murray, the abolitions are enumerated. Lines of communication had increased, geographical knowledge was at once more particular and more widely spread, new harbours had been formed, and railways extended, there were more steamships and the new steamships were of greater speed than their predecessors. Man had tamed the incalculable power of the waves, and the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean and of other seas had been practically diminished by one-half. Before many years a passenger will hold him- self in the same superior interest in New York four days after he has left Queenstown. Sixty years ago it took more than three months to reach Sydney from London; now the time has been reduced to one-third. It remains to be seen how far this in its turn may be reduced. All this has its scientific value, but the Empire has its engineers who have to consider how they are to equip and warrant to make quicker journeys over great stretches of water. Coal is at a high price, and it may possibly go higher. Will it pay steamship proprietors to use extra coal for the purpose of accelerating passage? If it does not, the Empire will be the poorer. A hundred years ago the world was round.

to maintain that there could be a speedier method of locomotion on land than that provided by horsecart travel would have run a good chance of incarceration in a lunatic asylum. To-day believers in general aeronautic travelling might almost be held to stand in a similar position. It is not, of course, the "iron horse" which has beaten the "iron horse of the air," but the "iron horse of the road." We know that steamships have superseded sailing vessels for purposes of quick communication. We know, as Sir George Scott Robertson stated in his address to the British Association, that a torpedo destroyer had been driven through the water at the rate of 43 miles an hour. From what has been demonstrated to-day, it is safe to say that nothing is impossible in the way of wireless telegraphy, and as able men turn their attention more and more to the development of useful and peaceful aether.

The destruction of distance by sea is, however, only one of the methods suggested by a perusal of the British Association's records as a means for the closer connection of the various parts of the Empire. Wireless telegraphic communication would be a valuable communication of any kind, military, diplomatic, or commercial. Without it, to take a recent instance, Australia would not have known of the Boer declaration of war in time to make her effective demonstration of loyalty to the Empire. Without it our mariners would not have been able to receive the pulse of the London market, or to advise their agents accordingly. Without it, we should all be weeks behind the news of Europe. And all this is little compared with what will be the case when the principles of wireless telegraphy are more widely applied. In an interesting paper Sir William Preece informed the British Association that, while Marconi's wireless telegraph system had not yet established itself as of commercial value, he himself was in a position to announce a simpler as well as an older and more practical system of communicating across space. His own electro-magnetic method had been tried

In 1894, three years before Marconi's sensational application of Hertzian waves, and it was then found that articulate speech could be transmitted by means of wireless signals under the same conditions as Morse signaling. Further experiments have gone on to establish wireless telephony across the sea as a practical and commercial system. To be sure, the distances hitherto covered have not been more than three or four miles, but our electricians are not going to stop here. Just as the first wireless telegraph was established between London and London, so intimately that reports from London as a pistol-shot were heard at St. Martin's-le-Grand, owing to a thunderstorm in France, so wireless telephony, and in due season wireless telephony, will supplement where practicable the present arrangements. Indeed, wireless telephony has already been applied to the telegraph service, and now upwards of thirty British ships are equipped with the apparatus. The advantage of this for conveying information or orders at sea, or for communicating with the shore, are obvious. Nor has the necessity for expediting land travelling been overlooked by engineers. Mr. F. J. Behr read to the association a paper explaining the principles of the proposed wireless telegraph system on the railway between Margate and Dover. It

pool. The train, which is to consist only of one coach, and is to carry passengers only, will travel the 34½ miles between these cities in 20 minutes. There would be no stoppages on the way, and, according to the projector, no chance of accident. The time charged would be lower than those now in vogue, thus rendering travelling cheaper as well as more expeditious. This system, too, is susceptible to development, and it is not difficult to imagine the benefits which its introduction would confer upon a country of great distances such as Australia. The intercolonial railway has done much to bring the colonies into closer contact, and it is in that direction would be vastly enhanced by the employment of electricity in due time. Every movement for the annihilation of distance must serve to bring the different parts of the Empire into closer and more friendly relations, so that these discoveries of our scientific men are not only advances to the progress of the world, but to commerce; they are also links in the chain which bind the British Empire together.

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### THE PRESERVATION OF SCENERY.

The work in connection with the formation of Hopetown Avenue has been relinquished owing to the vigorous opposition made by the public to a scheme that they considered would have the effect of destroying much of the charm of some of our loveliest resorts. The destruction of Hopetown and its environs by a feeling that deserves encouragement. We have seen the evil results of the short-sighted policy of the past that has robbed us of charming spots that

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is proportion to the general or the sense  
 of the whole. When we are told that  
 as abroad we do not want to have thrust  
 on us the virtues of somebody's panacea, or  
 the excellence of this or that com-  
 munity. It gives us a painful shock to  
 the fact of scenes of surpassing beauty. They  
 set us in every direction, and the effect is  
 so directly upon the subject, that the  
 of the Guttered Pass, we are reminded  
 advertisements, and the Wild Devil's  
 between Adernatt and Goodenrich.  
 In England, too, immense energy  
 has been displayed in clearing hills  
 of green fields with particulars of various  
 The present is a vast, fertile, and  
 that such success was put on the effort,  
 the Government's trademark. It is not, however,  
 in the direction of advertisement  
 gardens that lovers of the beautiful may  
 find ground for complaint. In many in-  
 stances Government and municipal bodies  
 have a lamentable failure to preserve ar-  
 chitectural symmetry, with the result that noble  
 buildings are discoloured and disfigured by  
 the examples of the builder's worst art. When a  
 collection of forest lands is made available for  
 building sites, the too frequent practice  
 to start by ringbarbating the splendour  
 of it. If there is a pretty stream  
 running close to habitations, it often  
 becomes a receptacle for dead animals and  
 rubbish, and a collection of drains, which  
 is a source of pollution that would be  
 greatly enhanced by an avenue of trees are  
 allowed to remain in their unpromising  
 thoroughfares. In summer they are hot, blind-  
 ing, and offensive. When they might, with  
 the best of beautiful shade trees, form graceful  
 refreshing avenues. Our open-air spaces,  
 which should be beautified and made attractive  
 by the most popular and beautiful trees,  
 are being the hot months, languish in neglect  
 to the want of proper facilities for re-  
 creation. We might extend the enumeration

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ments of concern than our physical nature, and the forces we bring to bear in the amelioration of the one that fitly be employed in the cause of the other. When this is done we may look for an improvement in a direction that is truly in need of organized effort.

**"QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA."**

As J. H. Currenther throws out a suggestion in his correspondence columns which is interesting enough in itself to command attention at such a time as this. He thinks that the federation of this continent into one Commonwealth under the Crown is an event which importance to the Crown as to be worthy of special recognition, and he proposes that by way of according this recognition His Majesty should be approached with a view to her adding the title of "Queen Australia" to her other titles and dignities at Britain and Ireland and Empress of Asia. When the late Lord Bessborough proposed to add the title of "Empress of the South Seas" to the Queen there arose a flood of ideal criticism at first, but public opinion has long since recognized the fitness of the step. Much of the objection arose from the use of the word implying imperial, which is a conventional usage had always a suggestion of despotic governance and authoritarianism in connection with the present suggestion, and Mr. Currenther says, it is a unique thing for Sovereignty to be proclaimed over a whole continent. It is a possibility historically unattained, and even unapproached since the

monarchs were rulers of the Indian, in the days of enlightened imperialism anguished from jingoism, and if the son of Mr. Carmichael's idea could be a real one, the Australians would have to reply to the suspicions of Great Britain that her colonies are a source of weakness, it will be worth considering all events, a picturesque suggestion, in harmony with the spirit of the age, we are about to celebrate, and the step we are about to take.

### THE PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

House could hardly have done more than agree to the Pacific Cable Bill, in view of the extent to which the colony stands committed to the scheme and the difficulty in which we are placed as the result of a contest of wits between the Postmaster-General and the Extension Company. We have no doubt that the colony would be benefited by such enterprises, and we have no doubt that with increased facilities for business will increase in the same degree the amount of commerce in the colony as postal business did with the opening of postage rates. Unfortunately, a contest of interests was set up, our citizens pay higher cable rates at present than other colonies, and the issue resolves itself into a contest between the State and the Extension Company. It has been a considerable force has come into contact with the irreconcilable body in this instance. Mr. McKinnon may have the Pacific cable completed within six months, his figures show that it is likely to lose on the transaction, but the company will gain by making an all-round cable which will be invaluable for strategical purposes in time of war. One-ninth of the cost of two millions is not a large contribution from this colony, and if the receipts will maintain the anticipated figure of £100,000 per annum, of which our share would be £10,000, the colony would be a considerable inland business, we shall be adding to complain of on the score of

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

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CHURCH NEWS.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**  
 Service of Prayers to Saturday evening at 7.30, for the meeting and benediction at St. Luke's, Leward, at the rate of confirmation in the afternoon at 4.30, for the meeting and benediction at the Driscoll's Festival meeting in the evening at 7.30.  
 On Wednesday and Thursday evening to be acquainted with the celebration of the Eucharist, St. John's, Olden Sunday afternoon provided at the annual the Driscoll's Anniversary.

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He then appointed members of his cabinet, including the following: Secretary of State, William C. Clegg; Attorney General, Palmer; President, William C. Clegg; Treasurer, William C. Clegg; and Secretary, William C. Clegg. He then appointed members of his cabinet, including the following: Secretary of State, William C. Clegg; Attorney General, Palmer; President, William C. Clegg; Treasurer, William C. Clegg; and Secretary, William C. Clegg.

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and the president of the American Medical Association, Dr. C. Everett Koop, said that the American people are entitled to know the truth about the risks of smoking. He said that the American people are entitled to know the truth about the risks of smoking. He said that the American people are entitled to know the truth about the risks of smoking.

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n hundred and one other  
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will be charmed by the new  
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are a variety of pretty things  
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is well known—but it certainly  
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argest milk factories in Japan  
supply the Ladies of Sanyo  
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Nolan, dentist, 43  
Commercial traveller's buggy,  
Healy and Co., 108 Pitt-st.  
Strong and willing, Brit-  
ish, 161, 163 Abercrombie-st.

For farm, 15 miles Spynie  
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rath, Lunc-

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 vicat-st., Neutral Bay.  
 GENERAL for Coogee, no  
 5 and 6, Clifton, Avenue  
 21, about 2 1/2, country  
 no too, O.P.O., before last  
 GENERAL wanted, no wash  
 Apply 7 Girton-st., Wool  
 and 1, Md., extra  
 11, Miss Nisbet, Phil  
 home, 12 per month, off  
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 Apply by letter to  
 11, 13 Station-street, Pe  
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Ladies' Kid Glove, 1-1  
Silk's, 600-800 George-st.  
Ml., C. L., o'try town, 68  
H. F. M's., C. L., &c. 129  
60's, 17c 6d N. and W. Fine  
M. L. 10s, 15s, 16s, 20s; 5 H.  
M. 17s S'm., 12s O'; 6 H.  
H. M. Walk, 10s, 12s, 15s,  
16s, 20s, sub.; 25 G. S. 20  
exp. 70s, 12s, 15s Bathurst  
good place - Chinese Goods  
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Imported young Waucho  
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son Smith, Boramill, B  
ed, about 33, good hand  
my kept. Mrs. Murrell, W  
knight, unlibl, can sleep b  
S. Craxandell, Daulingham  
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